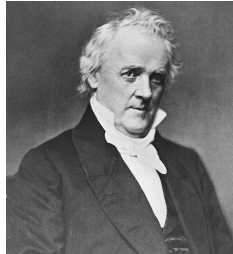


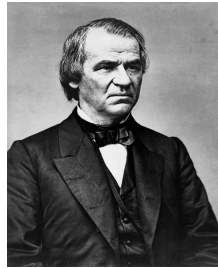
WHAT HAPPENED TO . . . ?

James Buchanan (1791-1868): When his attempts at compromise and failure to take an affirmative stand contributed to the inevitability of the Civil War, Buchanan did not seek a second term. He simply retired to his home in Pennsylvania and waited out the war.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/jb15.html>



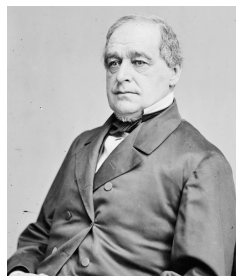
James Buchanan. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:James_Buchanan.jpg

Andrew Johnson (1808-1875): Unequal to the task of carrying out Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction and reunification, he fell to the overwhelming force of the Radical Republicans who were able to muster the first override of a Presidential veto. Seven years after his one term Presidency, he was elected as Senator from Tennessee but died only a few months later. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/aj17.html>



Andrew Johnson. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Andrew_Johnson_-_3a53290u.png

Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891): After Lincoln replaced him with Andrew Johnson on the 1864 Republican ticket, he served as collector of the port of Boston. In 1869 he won one of Maine's two Senate seats and served until 1881. From 1881-1882, he held the post of US Minister to Spain. He spent the rest of his life farming until he died in Bangor, Maine on July 4, 1891 <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000121>



Hannibal Hamlin. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Hannibal_Hamlin%2C_photo_portrait_seated%2C_c1860-65.jpg

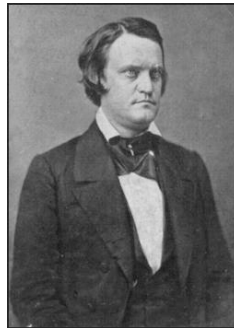
Stephen Douglas (1813-1861): Douglas died a little over a year after losing the Presidential election to Lincoln. (Had he been elected, like Lincoln he would have been the third president to die in office.)



Stephen Douglas. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:SADouglas.jpg>

Herschel Johnson (1812-1880): Following his failed bid for the Vice-Presidency he became a delegate to the Georgia secession convention at Milledgeville in 1861. He served a three-year term as a Confederate Senator and presided over the Georgia constitutional convention in 1865. After the war, he failed to qualify for his seat in the US Senate. He later practiced law in Louisville, Georgia, and served as a circuit judge until his death. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=J000139>

John Breckinridge (1821-1875): After serving as James Buchanan's Vice-President and losing his bid for the Presidency in 1860, he won one of Kentucky's two Senate seats but was expelled from Congress on December 4, 1861, for his vocal support of the Confederacy. He joined the Confederate army, moving from brigadier general to major general in short order. From January to April of 1865, he held the post of Secretary of War in the CSA. Following the war, he lived in Europe until 1868 when he returned to Kentucky to resume the practice of law. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=b000789>



John C. Breckinridge. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:BreckTT.jpg>

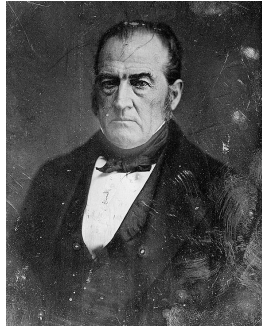
Joseph Lane (1801-1881): After this former Hoosier state representative and state senator lost his bid for the Vice-Presidency on the Southern (National) Democratic ticket, he found his pro-slavery sympathies closed the door on politics for him. Though he moved back to Oregon, his son served in the Confederate Army. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000062>



Joseph Lane. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Lane

John Bell (1797-1869): After losing his bid for the Presidency as the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party, he returned to Tennessee where he invested in an ironworks. He lived in Chattanooga until he died.

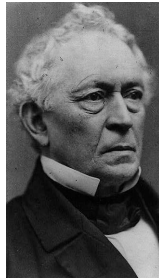
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B000340>



John Bell. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/9f/JBell.jpg>

Edward Everett (1794-1865): Following his losing bid for the Vice-Presidency on the Constitutional Union ticket, he continued to be one of America's premier orators for two more years until his death. He had dedicated his life to education, having served as President of Harvard from 1846 to 1849. When Harvard admitted its first African American student, he reportedly said, "If this boy passes the examinations he will be admitted and if the white students choose to withdraw, all the income of the college will be devoted to his education."

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=E000264>



Edward Everett. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Edward_Everett.jpg

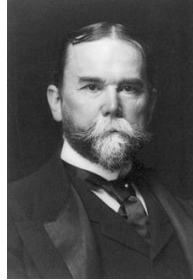
John Nicolay (1832-1901): Lincoln's first official act as President was to sign an authorization making Nicolay his personal assistant, recruiting John Hay. After four years of serving the White House – often at odds with Mrs. Lincoln and suffering very ill health, he left the White House. He later served in Europe as a member of the diplomatic corps and again in Washington as Marshal to the U.S. Supreme Court from 1872 to 1887.

<http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=21&subjectID=2>



John George Nicolay. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:John_George_Nicolay_-_Brady-Handy.jpg>

John Hay (1838-1905): Lincoln's private secretary. Hay was present when Lincoln died and later wrote a ten-volume biography of the President. President William McKinley appointed him ambassador to Great Britain and was Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/1898/hay.html>



John Hay. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:John_Hay%2C_bw_photo_portrait%2C_1897.jpg

Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-1882): Following her husband's assassination, she returned to Illinois and then later spent four years living in France. She felt her trust betrayed when her seamstress and close confidante, Elizabeth Keckley, published *Behind the Scenes, or Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*. Some thought that she suffered mentally after Lincoln's death. In 1875, her son Robert had her committed to a sanitarium where she spent three months. She died in Springfield, Illinois, probably of a stroke. <http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=15&subjectID=2>



Mary Todd Lincoln. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:MaryToddLincoln.jpeg>

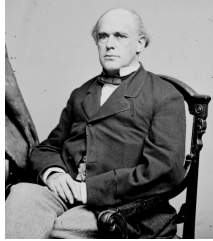
William Seward (1801-1872): Lincoln's Secretary of State. He survived an assassination attempt the same night Lincoln was killed. He continued to serve as Secretary of State until 1869. He negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia (sometimes called "Seward's Folly.") <http://www.sewardhouse.org/biography/>



William Seward. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:William_Seward%2C_Secretary_of_State%2C_bw_photo_portrait_circa_1860-1865.jpg

Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873): Served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court until his death. In that capacity, he presided over the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000332>



Salmon P. Chase. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Salmon_Chase%2C_Brady-Handy_photo_portrait_ca1855-1865.jpg

Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1869): Following Lincoln's death, upon which Stanton said, "Now he belongs to the ages," calling Lincoln "the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen," Stanton headed up the investigation into the assassination conspiracy. His high-handedness lead some to suspect him of witness tampering. Though he continued to serve in the Johnson administration as Secretary of War, Johnson did not get along with him. When the President attempted to oust Stanton in favor of another candidate, the Secretary barricaded himself in his office. The Congress used Johnson's attempted action against Stanton and the Tenure of Office Act to initiate Johnson's impeachment. He died four days after the Senate confirmed his appointment by President Grant to the Supreme Court, making his term in office the shortest in American history.



Edwin M. Stanton. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_M._Stanton

Benjamin F. Butler (1818-1893): After the war he converted from Peace Democrat to Radical Republican, he was elected to the US House of Representatives and served as one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1868 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B001174>



Benjamin F. Butler. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin_Butler_%28politician%29

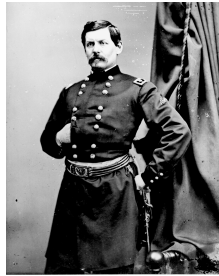
John C. Fremont (1813-1890): Following the Civil War, he purchased from the State of Missouri the Pacific Railroad which he reorganized into the Southwest Pacific Railroad. When Fremont failed to make good on his payments to Missouri, the state repossessed the railroad. He served s territorial governor of Arizona from 1878-1881, but in later life he lived in poverty and lost his fame.



John C. Frémont. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:JCfr%C3%A9mont.jpg>>

George B. McClellan (1826-1885): Having fought with mixed success in the Civil War and having lost his Presidential bid in 1864, McClellan went on after the war to serve as Governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881.

<http://www.nps.gov/archive/anti/mccl-bio.htm>



George B. McClellan. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

<<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/04/GeorgeMcClellan.jpeg>>

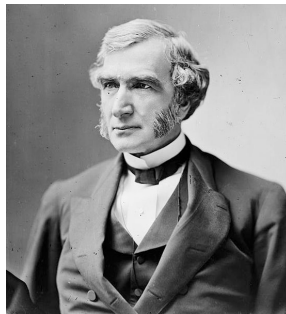
Thomas C. Durant (1820-1885): Having lost much of his wealth in the Panic of 1873, Durant was ousted from his management role in Credit Mobilier in 1876. He spent more than a decade – up to his death – embroiled in lawsuits over this scheme involving his railroad.



Thomas C. Durant. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_C._Durant>

Justin Smith Morrill (1810-1898): He held his seat in the US Senate until his death. He also served as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=m000969>



Justin Smith Morrill. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:JSMorrill2.jpg>>